What It Did and Did Not Accomplish.

Bills That Passed and Many That Falled-The Record Beaten on Vetoes.

Washington, March 4.—The Fiftieth Congress will be noted in history for four chings; First, the admission into the Union of four new States—North Fasketa, South Dukota Moutana and Washington Territories—second, for the tariff discussion which consumed so much time in both House and Senate: third, for the creation of a new executive department, and fourth of the smount of filibustering that took place in the House.

Undoubtedly the most important piece of busine's Congress disposed of was the admission of four new States to the Union This action would have been almost an impossibility before the election which settled the question of the Presidency. It was an action of a reat

action would have been almost an impossionity before the election which settled the question of the Presidency. It was an action of areat importance to the Union, adding to the strength of the general Government, and relieving it of a great deal of responsibility. It is of importance to the Republican party also assuring it a good working majority in the next Congress.

The creation of the executive Department of Agriculture gave to President Harrison author Caninet either with which to reward some leaser of the Republican party.

The tariff discussion consumed a great deal of the time of the House and Senate, and although no legislation resulted to reduce the revenue and simplify its collection, the debate served to outline with distinctness the policy of either party in the election, contest and probably opened the way to legislation in the next Congress. An effort was made when the session was near its close to have tobacco tar repealed, but while there was a majority of either house in favor of the passage of the measure, it was successfully opposed by members of the Committee on Wass, and Mean.

repealed, but while there was a majority of either house in favor of the passage of the measure, it was successfully opposed by members of the Committee on Ways and Means who, through their friends, prevented its consideration by resorting to fillussering tactics. The abuse of the rules of the House by the minority has been among the most striking features of the business of that body. Mr. Weaver and Mr. Anderson made themselves among by preventing the consideration of all business until the majority in the House would consent to the consideration of the measures in which they were interested. Mr. Oates, of Alabama also created a deadlock by fillussering tactics to prevent the consideration of the Direct Tax bill. This was in the first session. The fillussering in the second session was directed principally against the consideration of the Pacific Rairroad Punding bill and the Cowles bill to repeal the tobacco tax and in favor of the consideration of the Oliacon tax and in favor of the consideration of the Oliacon tax and in favor of the consideration of the Oliacon tax and in favor of the consideration of the Oliacon tax and in favor of the consideration of the Oliacon tax and the only one of these measures benefited and that after resource from house. bill was the only one of these measures be fited and that, after passing both houses, was vetoed yesterday by the President. The Pacifi-Railroad bill still stands on the calendar of the House and a like measure remains untooched on the Senate calendar. The friends of the Oklahoma bill succeeded in carrying it through the House but it remains unconsidered in the Senate. The Cowies bill was effectually dis-Schair. The towers on was electually dis-posed of by the fillibusiers. The power placed in the hands of the inhority by the existing rules i so great, and it has been applied so often in this Congress, that it is not unlikely a revision of the rules will be made by the House in the Fifty-first Congress when it meets for

in the Fifty-first Congress when it meets for oranization.

The first session was made unusually interesting by the fact that a National election was near at hand and that the lines of both parties were closely drawn with the leaders watching easierly for every opportunity that might give them an advantage, however slight, in the approaching contest. Although the measure which caused the prolongation of the first session well into the autumn and to a time beyond all precedent falled of emetiment and resulted in nothing save a mighty forcent of debute, the Congress has nevertheless, archivered a considerable amount of work. More bills have been introduced and more emeted into laws than during any Congress.

any Congress. The Congress has been in many respects a remarkable one, and in its length has exceeded that of any other Congress. It has been characterized by some sharp and commonices delates and on several expansions personalities have been exchanged of a character more bitter and exasperating than politic.

In the matter of venes, the before manupassed record of the Forty-minth Congress has been be also. Personal Congress and decomposities.

been beaten, President Chreckend desappraving more bills during the hast two years of his administration than during the first two. He has vetoed directly are bills—lar more than all his pedecessors exactioned from Washington down, while a number of measures have been subjected to what is called the pecket veto—that is they failed to become laws because the President did not slight them and bewinse the avisions of Compress expired before the Constitutional limitation of ten days was up within which the President is required to express his disapproval. Four een bills to express his disapproval. Four een bills failed to become laws in this manner, at the close of the first session of the prisont Con-gress. In the last session the President sent uses were cuser prevate pension or relief bills. The eight public bills are as follows: To quiet title of settlers on the Bes Molnes reverlands in Iowa; for the sale of Indian lambs in Kansas; for the disposal of the Fert Wallnee military reservation in Kansas; authorizing the improvement of the contract of the improvement of the contract of the improvement of the contract of the arts: and for the epertion es, Ga., Allentawa, Pa., Council Bluffs In , and Bar Harbor, Me.

Beginning on the first Monday in Dec mber, 18%, the Piftieth Congress continued practically unintercuptedly in session until October 20 uninterruptedly in session until Cetober 20 1888 when it adjourned to meet for the special session in December and to continue until March 4 as required by law. During the two sessions there has been introduced in the House 12.759 bits, or 4.49 more than in the preceding Congress, and 308 joint resolutions or five more than in the Forty-ninth Congress. Committee reports have been made to the number of 4.154. In the Senate, 4.988 bits and 144 joint resolutions have been introduced against a 3.37 bits and 118 resolutions during the Forty-ninth Congress, which broke all oversions records in this respect. There were 2.706 written reports made, or over 10 in excess of the

Nations in Westbarton in May next; to direct the greatest proved the great Sour reservation in Dakota the Seatt Chinese Enclosion are provable for the chaling of the eleventh census to limit the hours of letter carriers to provide a continuing for the chief signif office in Washington for the protection of United States officials in the Indian Territory; to nutherize the condomnation of limit for since of public buildings; to require United States circuit and district poles to instruct juries in writing in circuiture, the head of the denarriment to be a Castinet office; the protection of United States circuit and district poles to instruct juries in writing in circuiture, the head of the denarriment to be a Castinet office; the protection of United States circuit and district poles to instruct juries in writing in circuiture, the head of the denarriment to be a Castinet office; the protection of United States common carriers and and their employees to instruct juries in the spring; St. 130,000, were earned in 1883. It is said their employees to increase the maximum amount of international money roders from Espection; and for the creating roders from Expection; and for the creating roders from Expection; and for the creation retreases of report of public buildings or marine hospitals at Evanvelle, Ind.; Indianapoits, Ind.; West in Indianapoits, Ind.; West Indianapoits, Ind.; the, Kam., Monroe, La.; Sedalla, Mo.; Springfield, Mo., Buffalo, N. Y.; Abberlile, N. C.;
Schesville, N. C.; Pertemonth, O.; Lancaster,
Ph.; Greeville, S. C.; Charleston, W. Va.;
Charleston, S. C.; Helena, Ark.; arsenal, Columbos, Tenn.; Watertown, N. Y.; Birming,
ham, Ala; Lowell, Mass.; Dubuth, Man,
Chattanooga, Teen.; Tenarikana, Ark.; Bay
City, Mich.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Hoboken,
J.; Afanta, Ga.; Opiciousas, La.; Jackson,
Mich.; Beomeville, Ter, and Chamwa, lower
Bells originating in the Senate beame haws to
the unmber of 60, of which ad were of a private
character. Forty-seven Schale bills were
veloed, the most important being those for the
erection of public belildings at Youngstown, O.
and Sloux City, Iowa, and the Direct Tax bill
By far the most important of the Senate bills
enacted into law has been ine Ommibus Territorial Admission bill substituted for the original Senate bill in the House by Mr. Springer
by which Noeth and South Dakota, Washington
and Montana Territories may acquire statehood. City Sevent bills unlessed in the reprevent fir. Peters' expeciation for the reprevent fir. Peters' expeciation for the re-

couris to be interchangeable; to increase the pension for loss of both hands and also for deaf-ness. to fix the passport feet at \$1; to incorpo-rate the Nicaragua Canal Company; to provide for a martime conference; to provide all to State homes for the support of disabled solfor a maritime conference: to provide aid to State homes for the support of disabled solders; to perfect the quarantne service: to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States; to allow any homarably discharged soldier or sailor who has abandoned a relinquished his homestead entry to make another entry: to the gested that the committee of the Electral College; to provide for writs of error or appeals to the Supreme Court in all cases in working the question of the jurisdiction of the lower courts; ratifying the Creek Indian agreement; to enable the President to protect the interests of the United States at Panama (a similar measure with reference to Samon was included in the Nava id Appropriation bill) to protect the Alaska fur, seal and salmon fisheries; directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the practicability of constructing water storage reservoirs in the arid regions; appropriating \$200,000 to suppress infection in the Inter-State commerce of the United States, in aid of sufferers from yellow fever; and for the erection of new public buildings or the enlargement or change of the existing buildings at Milwankee, Onaha, Newark, Charlott, N. C., Taliahassee, Sacramento, San Francisco, Paturen, N. J., Fort Worth, Tex., and Winona, Minn.

Congress also passed bills to pension Mrs.

Minn.
Courress also passed bills to pension Mrs.
Sheridan, Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Frank A. Blair
and to retire General Rosecrans.
There have been included in this statement
of bills which have become laws those in the
President's hands awaiting signature. Quite a
number of these are subject to a pocket veto,
and the President's action in regard to them
may, of course, modify this statement to some
exient. There are also pending before Congress
a number of measures which may yet be passed
but the work of Congress is practically com-

but the work of Congress is practically plete.

Three hundred and thirty-three bills which passed the House failed in the Senate in conference. By far the most notable of these is the Mills Tarifi bill and with the fight over this measure the public is familiar. Aeother very important House bill which failed is the Okiahoma bill. Many of the provisions of this measure—and especially those relating to securing the assent of the Indians to the relinquishment of whatever title they may curing the assent of the Indians to the re-linquishment of whatever title they may have to the lands within the proposed ter-ritory, are, however, incorporated in the Indian Appropriation bell. Other important House measures which failed are as follows: The Gen-eral Land bill and the General Forfeiture bill, to prevent the product of convict labor from being used in any Government department or upon public buildings or public works; pro-hibiting the allowance of any fee in any claim for increase of pension on account of an in-sercace of the disability for which the nomoting up allowance of any fee in any claim for increase of pension on account of an in-secace of the disability for which the pen-sion was allowed; to amend the Internal Rev-enue laws by relaxing their rigors; authoriz-ing the five civilized tribes to lease their lands subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; authorizing the issue of fractional

subject to the approval of the Secretary of the in erior: authorizing the issue of fractional silver certificates; to provide in certain cases for the regulation of radway companies chartered by the United States by the several States and Territories in which the roads are operated; to prevent the employment of a jen labor upon public buildings or other public works and in the various departments of the Government; to forfeit the Northern Pac the land grants to provide for the printing of Government securities in the high-cet style of the art, which meant the substitution of hand for steam power in the printing and engraving of plates in the Bureau of Empariment and Printing; to previse for the revocation of the withdrawal of lands under for the benefit of certain radirouls; for the revocation of the withdrawal of lands made for the benefit of certain rationals; to empower the President to carry out the pro-vivious of the act to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fish-ing vessels, ishermen and trading vessels (the Pesheres Resilation bill recommended by the President, and requesting the President to ne-gotiate with Mexico for a commission to settle the b undary line between the United States and Mexico.

Six hundred and eighty-four bills, after pass-

Six hundred and eighty-four bills, after passing the Senate, failed through one cause or another to reach the Persident Tae most important are as follows: Declaring the sense of the United States with respect to foreign control of the Parama causal the Biair Educations hill, to preven the obstruction of navigable waters to Describe the Persion bill to obtain priors of the control of an obstruction of an obstruction of the control of the instring the variable of the catedarticles; the Swamp I, and he want to secure uniformity in its classification and variation; to order to be pension for total disability. For the compulsory education of Iadian children; to authorize the sale of certain miornal lands to allens; for the relief of solidiers and valions who enlisted under assumed names during the war to establish a National Art Commission; to make relegraph companies subject by regulation by the later State Commerce Commission to forfeit wason road land grants in Oregan; to retire General John C Fremont; to reduce the rate of postage on seeds and builts; to improve and encourage the cultivation and manufacture of hem and flax; for the relief of persons who paid \$1.00 for lands ambsequently reduced in pure solid \$1.00. leash. New Mexico and Wyoming Territories; to declare trusts unlawful; to promote commercial union with Canada and to notherize the President to open negotiations with a view to the annexation of the Deminion; to grant women suffrage; to repeal the Civil Service law, the Internal Revenue law and the sobacco tax; to lay a graduated income tax; for the bounty on sugar, for the free coinage of silver: to repeal the Oleomargarine act, the Compound Lord bill, the Henneyin Canal bill: to repeal the arrears of ponsion limitation; for the adjudication of the French Spoliation Claims, and various measures proposing radical departures in the pension, tariff and financial

Two important treaties which were rejected were the Camadian Fisheries and the British Extradition conventions

THE MILWAUKEE ROAD.

Montann Territories may acquire state.

d. Other Senate bills placed on the statute prevent lir. Peters' expedition for the restarct as a cast of the state of th

KANSAS LAWS.

Some of the Work Accomplished by the
State Legislature.
TOPEKA, March 6—Following is a summary of the work of the late Legislature:
Two hundred and seventy-two bills and three joint resolutions have been signed by Greener F by Governor Humphrey. Of these bills 182 originated in the House and ninety in the Senate. The following list comprises the more important measures. It does not include the bills making appropriations

States over the territory of the Fort Riley

military reservation.

An act to authorize the erection of a bridge across the Kansas river at Kansas City, Kan.

An act supplemental to an act to authorize mutual fire insurance companies

authorize mutual fire insurance companies to provide for a guarantee fund to increase the security of its policy holders.

Authorizing an additional justice of the peace in each of the cities of Kansas City, Kan., and Wichita.

An act preventing persons from unlawfully wearing the badges of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion.

An act to enable Wichita to issue scrip for sewer numbers.

An act to enable Wichita to issue scrip for sewer purposes.

An act establishing a State Industrial school for girls at Beloit.

Changing the name of the city of Meade Center to Meade.

Making appropriations to pay the sev-eral counties of the State the expenses in-curred in the maintenance of destitute in-

sane persons for 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890,

To create the court of common pleas for Sedgwick County.

An act to provide for and regulate the enforcement of liens for labor and materi-al and repealing section 2 and 4 of chapter 14, laws 1872, and sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of

the laws 1822, and sections 3, 6, 1 and 8 of chapter 97, laws 1871.

An act to amend section 2, chapter 142, of the laws of 1881, relating to schools of cities of the first class.

Prohibiting the selling, giving or furnishing of tobacco, opium or other narcotics in any form to minors under sixteen

y-ars of age.

For the submission of a proposition amend the Constitution of the State Kansas.
To authorize City of Holton to issue
To authorize Campbell University.

Changing the name of Davis County to Making appropriation to pay bounty or

or services in Stevens and Gray Counties. For the relief of destitute so diers and sailors, their wives widows and children.

saliors, their wives widows and children.
Relating to insurance, amendatory of
section 34 chapter 132, laws 1885, relating
to the organization and control of mu ual
fire insurance companies.

To encourage the erection of mills and
the manufacture of sugar and syrup from

sorghum cane and authorizing township sorgium cane and authorizing township aid and subscription of speck. Making appropriation for the erection of buildings at Ellsworth for G. A. R. and charitable purposes. Making appropriation for the mainten-ance of two forestry stations. An act to prohibit the mortraging of ex-cept tersons property without four term

empt persona property without joint con-sent of husband and wife.

An act accepting a memorial gift from Jane C. Stormont, of Topeka, for the pur-pose of establishing and maintaining a State med cal library. Regulating the rate of interest (6 and 19

per cent.), prohibiting usury and providing penalties.

ing penalties.

Authorizing the payment of bounties upon woit, coyote, wild cat, fox and rabbit scalps.

Declaring unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade.

Providing for a State inspector of oils.

Enabling irrigating companies to condem right of way and to take water for its paties.

irr gating purposes from any streams in Dividing the county of Wyandotte into

three commissioner districts.

Amending the laws of 1885 providing for the organization and control of mutual

fire insurance communies.

Providing for the sale of the present county jail site in Wyandotte County and the purchase of a new site and erection of

a jail.

An act creating the State soldiers'

property and providing a penalty for committing wa to by removing buildings or other improvements therefrom. An act providing for the appointment of a State commission

position.

An act to prevent the writing of fire in-An act to prevent the non-resident agents.

More Appointments.

Topera, March 6—Before the Legislature adjourned the Governor made the following appointments which were confirmed:

Members of the Bard of Pardons, Tell W. Walton of Lincoln, J. C. Caldwill, of

Walton, of Lincoln; J. C. Caldwill, of Topeka, and R. B. Stevenson, of Iola. Topeka, and R. B. Stevenson, of Iola.
State House Commissioners, Ex-Senator
W. W. Smith, of Liucoin; Eban Baidwin,
Lawrence, and N. A. Adams, Manhattan,
Hon. Frank H. Betton, of Wyandotte
County, was re-appointed Labor Commis-

sioner.

Hon. Charles Collins, of Hutchinson, and Hon. John T. White, of Ada, were reappointed members of the Live-Stock LARD Sanitary Commission.

Compress, and 308 joint resolutions or five more than in the Porty-inith Congress. Committee reports have been made to the number of 4,15%. In the Senate, 2,898 bills and large interesting the first state of Affairs.

President Miller's Explanation Shows a latter State of Affairs.

Better State of Affairs.

Mit.waters, Who., March 3.—P. D. Armour, who is here, and John Flanking records in this respect. There were 2.76 write the reports made or over 10 in excess of the free reports made or over 10 in excess of the free reports made or over 10 in excess of the first dear or over 10 in excess of the State University was appointed. Under the law encoded by the legislature just 16 for adjournment for the government and control of the University, the terms of all the members of the old board of regents for the State University was appointed. Under the law encoded by the legislature just 16 for adjournment for the government and control of the University, the terms of all the members of the old board of regents for the State University was appointed. Under the law encoded by the legislature just 16 for adjournment for the government and control of the University, the terms of all the members of the old board of regents for the State University was appointed. Under the law encoded in the St. Paul Bailroad Company 4: rectory. President Miller's state of Affairs.

Nature 10 fair state of Affairs.

A new board of regents for the State University was appointed. Under the University was appointed to the University, the terms of all the members of the Out the University, the terms of all the members of the Out the University was appointed. Under the University was appointed. Under the University was appointed to the University was appointed.

reases, divisions and is and least with and least recitors to be beld at the Philadelphia diverse and least recitors, and and least recitors, and dispenses and machine support of its creditors, to be held at the Philadelphia directormorous dispenses in wages in this city every year over \$1,000,000.

The Reading from works had a paid up capital of \$1,000,000.

Bradstreet's at over \$1,000,000.

Bradstreet's at over \$1,000,000.

Bradstreet's at over \$1,000,000.

New York, March 6-Mike Cushing, the Brook yn puglist, yesterday morning defeated Harry Bartlett, of London, in southern counties weighed from fortyeight to sixty-two pounds per bushel,
while in the "frosted beit," or northern
counties, it weighed only from thirty-two
to forty-two pounds. The shortage of
wheat in the Territory was attributed to
drought in Central and Scuth Dakota and
early frosts in North Dakota.

The German Government has decided to
prevent Br. Feters' expedition for the relief of Emin Bey proceeding into the laterior of Africa. a fourteen-round battle for the 127

SLAVIC MOON FABLES.

Powers Ascribed to Fair Luns by Believer In Superstitious Signs.

A maiden was accustomed to spin late

on Saturday in the moonlight. At one time the new moon on the eve of Sunday drew her up to itself and now she sits in the moon and spins and spins. And now, when the "gossamer days" set in late in the summer the white threads float ground in the air. These for State institution : threads float sround in the air. These
An act to cede jurisdiction to the Univel | threads are the spinning of the lunar

The moon is especially a ghostly avenger of human arrogance, and has its humors, according to which things go well or ill with it. In its increase it has a special force and a certain good-will for the earth and its inhabitants, while in its decrease it is friendly to no one. The good woman must not do any sewing in the decrease of the moon, for the stitches will not hold; farming tools must not be left in the field, because, it is believed, if they are, crops will not again thrive there. If an unbaptized child be exposed to the moonlight it will lose its luck for its whole life. If one points at the moon with a finger he will suffer from swelling around the nail; and whoever spits at the moon will lose all his teeth. These beliefs, too, are international. The same is the case with the religious notions about the new moon. Sorcer ies of every kind, to be successful, must be performed on Sunday night of the new moon. The hair must be cut only in the increase of the moon, oth erwise there is danger of getting headache. If a person returning home in the evening sees the new moon, ought to take some money out of his pocket and utter an incantation that will make it increase a hundred times

during the month. The moon is also supposed to have an influence over animals and plants. -Dr. F. S. Krauss, in Popular Science Monthly.

From the Heroid of Fadh, St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 1887.

Referring to Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, the business manager of the Heroid of Fush would say, that he gave this medicine a personal trial, and was speedily cured of an unpleasant Intermittent Fever. He then recommended it to F. J. Tiefenbrann, 1918 Papin street, and to police officer Meidenger, as the Union Depot, both of whom were cured by it of chills and fever of several years' standing. Recently his wife, after a fever of several days' duration, took a single dose and was perfectly cured. In view of these remarkable cures, and remembering how much money is spent for quining, so little to be depended upon, and often so injurious, we can only wish that Shallenberger's Antidote would come into general use.

Jacon Town, the millionaire of Port De-posit, M.I., larely donated 150,000 for the pur-pose of founding a school for boys and girls in which, besides the usual studies, sh-'ll be taught mechanical trades, telegraphy, stenography, wood, copper and steel en-graving, sewing, cooking and all other do-mestic and culmary arts.

Engravings of Buildings, Portraits Engravings of Buildings, Fortraits, Machinery, Maps, P. ars, etc., write to us for samples and prices. Only photo-engraving establishment west of the Mississippi run by

electric light.
A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.,
Kausas City, Mo.

WHEN bathing the face do not open the eyes under water, as this is apt to be in jurious to the epithelial covering of the

TESTED BY TIME. For Bronchial affections, Coughs, etc., Buowe's Bronchiat Tracemes have present their efficiety by a test of many years. Price, 25 cts. The skin contains more than 2,000,00 openings, which are the outlets of an equanumber of sweat glands.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills, but get a vial at once. You can't take them without benefit.

It is now proposed to clear the air in mili-and factories of all dust by means of elec-tricity.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for cough is Haie's Honey of Horehound and Ta Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Murch II. CORN-No. 7. OATS—No. 2..... FLOUR-Patents, per sack ... 2 40 BUTTER-Choice creamery... CHEESE-Full cream

EGGS-Choice
BACON—Hams
Shoulders
Stides
LAED
POTATOES
ST. LOUIS 10% 10% 6% 9 6%

CHICAGO.

CATFILE—Shipping steers. 4 00 % 4 55

HOGS—Facking and shipping 4 50 % 4 55

SHEEP—Fair to choice. 3 50 % 5 600

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 995% 93%

PROPER. 8 2

| FLOUR-Winter wheat. | 5 00 @ 6 00 | WHEAT-No. 2 red | 99:912 993; CORN-No. 2 | 314; 0 315; OATS-No. 2 | 25 @ 254; RYE-No. 2 | 42 % 425; BUTTER-Creamery | 31 % 22 PORK | 11 90 % 11 25 NEW YORK | CATTLE-Common to prime | 4 00 % 475 HOGS-Good to choice | 4 10 % 475 FLOUR-Good to choice | 515 % 575 WHEAT-No. 2 red | 55:98 16%; CORN-No. 2 | 44 % 445; OATS-Western mixed | 25 % 33 BUTTER-Creamery | 19 % 30 points | 12 50 % 13 no.

Tutt's Pills

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women!

BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE.
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You Are Not "Shaken Before Taken"
With malarial disease, but with prodigious
violence afterwards, if you neglect immediate measures of reinef. The surest preventive and remediat form of medication is
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the potency of
which as an antidote to missmatic poison has
been demonstrated for over thirty years
past. The liver when disordered and congested, the bowels if constipated, and the
kidneys if mactive are promptly aided by it,
and it is invaluable for dyspepsia, nervous
debility and rheumatism.

You Are Not "Shaken Hefore Taken"

THE stomach daily produces nine pounds of gastric juice for digestion of food; its capacity is about five pints.

BACKACHE is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

In France juggling is taught for the ben-efit of the heaith. It brings the muscles of the arms and chest and back into play. Navan sleep opposite a window which will throw a flood of strong light on the eyes when you wake in the morning.

March April May Are the best months in which to purify your to for at no other season does the system so

Hood's Sarsaparilla "Every spring for years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsa-parilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleauses the system of all impurities. That languid feeling, sometimes called 'spring fever,' will never visit the system that has been properly cared for by this nerse-failing remedy." W. H. LAWRENCE. Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Best Spring Medicine "I have taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsapa illa and consider it the best blood medicine I have wer taken. It builds me up, makes me sleep bet er, gives me a good appetite and improves my math generally." Ms. A. P. LEIGHTON, Port

Hood's Sarsaparilla old by all druggists. H; six for S. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Hass

100 Doses One Dollar



Magee's Emulsion

PURE COD LIVER OIL, Extract of Malt, and

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Branchitis, Dyspepsia Scrofula and General Debility.

Very easy to take. Bors not produ Thousands of Physicians are pre

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The Railroad System of Texas having developed a to bring within easy access of good interior an HOUSTON & TEXAS CENT'L RY.CO. Renowned Agricult'l Lands Located along the line of the Fort Worth & Denver Gity B. B., beginning with Wilburger County, comprising

200,000 ACRES

In farms of 160 acres and upward. These lands were located by the Company among the earliest, with sepecial cates at to soi, timber and water. They are adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, sain, wheat landing, rep., excetables, certaints and gardens and the translation of the control of t

C. C. GIBBS, Land Ag't, Houston, Tex-



The gentieman on the left took [Mercury, Potase and Sarssparilla Mixtures, which rulned his diges tion and gave him moreural rheumatism. The gantieman on the right took Swiry's Sectories (8.8.8.) which forced out the poison, and just him on from the first door.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is entirely a vegetable medi-cine, and is the -nly undictor which has ever cursel flood Polyson, Sectofula, Blood Humors and kindred diseases. Send for our books on Blood and San di-eases, mained free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.



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POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGE TION AND ALL
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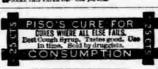
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